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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

In re

Chapter 11

DESERT OASIS APARTMENTS, LLC,

Debtor.

Case No.: BK-S-18-12456-GS

Hearing Date: OST Requested Hearing Time: OST Requested

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY'S MOTION TO ALLOW VOTE ON CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE KAVITA GUPTA'S JOINT PLAN OF LIQUIDATION

The Northern Trust Company ("Northern Trust"), the secured lender of Desert Oasis Apartments LLC, hereby submits this motion to authorize it to vote on Chapter 11 Trustee Kavita Gupta's Joint Plan of Liquidation [DE 239] (the "Plan"). As detailed herein, Northern Trust's claim is not disputed and is improperly deemed unimpaired under the Plan. Accordingly, in an abundance of caution, Northern Trust seeks relief to allow the attached Ballot in Class 1 which was timely delivered to the Trustee.¹

I. The Plan improperly deems Northern Trust's claim unimpaired

Importantly, the Trustee has not and does not object to Northern Trust's claims in this case. Northern Trust holds a allowed secured claim in this bankruptcy and therefore would otherwise be entitled to vote on the Plan. However, the Trustee asserts in the Plan that Northern Trust is not impaired and, therefore, deemed to have accept the Plan. The Trustee in the same breadth acknowledges that Northern Trust's claim is not treated

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¹ Because Northern Trust is separately classified and is the sole creditor in Class 1, the amount authorized to be voted is immaterial.

pursuant to the terms of its agreement. See [DE 243] fn. 6. Accordingly, Northern Trust's claims are impaired.

Impairment is defined, in relevant part, in Section 1124(1), which provides that "a class of claims or interests is impaired under a plan unless, with respect to each claim or interest of such class, the plan ... leaves unaltered the legal, equitable, and contractual rights to which such claim or interest entitles the holder of such claim or interest." In the Ninth Circuit impairment is defined very broadly and includes "any alteration of the rights ... even if the value of the rights is enhanced." *In re L & J Anaheim Assocs.*, 995 F.2d 940, 942 (9th Cir.1993); *In re Val-Mid Associates, L.L.C.*, 2013 WL 139278, at *2 (Bankr. D. Ariz. 2013). In cases like this one, "claims are presumed to be impaired (and thus generally entitled to vote on the plan) unless one of the conditions in 11 U.S.C. § 1124 are met." *In re Seasons Apartments, Ltd. P'ship*, 215 B.R. 953, 958 (Bankr. W.D. La. 1997).

To escape the obvious alteration of Northern Trust's rights, the Trustee essentially asserts that Section 1124(1) is applicable and blames the Bankruptcy Code and the Court as opposed to the Plan for the impairment. But the Trustee's reliance on *In re PG&E Corporation* misses the mark. 610 B.R. 308, 315 (Banrk. N.D. Cal. 2019). In *PG&E*, the court agreed that the imposition of the Federal Rate of Interest by Section 726(a)(5) for unsecured creditors in a solvent case was not something dictated by the plan. *Id*. However, here, the Plan itself impairs Northern Trust's claims and, therefore, *PG&E* is inapplicable.

The Plan interjects itself into Northern Trust's rights in several ways. First, the Plan requires the approval of an opposing party before repayment of Northern Trust's fees and costs. See Article 4.1.3. No such requirement is found in the loan documents of Northern Trust or the Bankruptcy Code. Second, the Plan caps Northern Trust's fee and cost recovery. See Article 4.1.2. No such limitation is placed on Northern Trust in the loan documents. Third, the Plan effectively strips Northern Trust's liens off the sales proceeds and limits it to the amount of the fee claim reserve. The Plan then provides to make substantial payments to administrative claims and others diminishing the amounts

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due to creditors. Accordingly, the Plan limits the recovery of Northern Trust on its claims if a "Reversal Event" occurs through payment to the Disbursement Agent of \$132,000.00 and payment of fees and costs for Trustee and her counsel from the collateral of Northern Trust. See Articles 3.1-4. Finally, the Plan fails to require the Gonzales Trust to look to other collateral and sources of repayment should a Reversal Event occur and instead forces Northern Trust to bear the entirety of payment to the Gonzales Trust. None of these items are mandated by the Bankruptcy Code but rather imposed on Northern Trust for the benefit of the Trustee, her professionals, and the Gonzales Trust.

Impairment is broad and despite the Trustee's attempts to avoid the issue, the Plan impairs Northern Trust's rights. Accordingly, Northern Trust is entitled to vote on the Plan.

II. Northern Trust should be allowed to vote on the Plan

Because the Trustee seeks to disenfranchise Northern Trust from voting on the Plan, Northern Trust, pursuant to Section 502(a) and Rule 3018(a), moves for an order authorizing Northern Trust to vote on the Plan. Unlike other motions to allow claims for voting the issue is not whether Northern Trust holds an allowed claim but whether the Trustee improperly claims Northern Trust is unimpaired.

Pursuant to Section 502(a), Northern Trust holds an allowed claim in this bankruptcy. Northern Trust timely filed its proof of claim and no party has objected to the claim. Further, this Court has conclusively determined Northern Trust's allowed claim when it entered its judgment in the Adversary and order requiring the Trustee to pay the sale proceeds to Northern Trust. [DE128]. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 1126(a), Northern Trust is entitled to vote on the Plan. The only issue preventing Northern Trust from exercising its rights to vote on the Plan is the Trustee's hollow attempt to assert Northern Trust is unimpaired.

As noted above (and in the contemporaneously filed objection to confirmation), the Trustee, through the Plan, impairs Northern Trust's rights, seeks to pay out Northern Trust's collateral without an order of surcharge, caps its potential recovery, and forces

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Northern Trust to be the effective guarantor of payment on the Gonzales Trust's claim. It cannot be seriously argued that Northern Trust is unimpaired but nevertheless the Trustee makes such a claim. Accordingly, Northern Trust requests the right to vote on the Plan despite the Trustee's claims with respect to the impairment of Northern Trust's claims.

III. The Plan improperly combines two estates not jointly administered.

Despite the fact that the Apartments and Investment cases are not jointly administered and share no assets, the Trustee proposes a combined plan premised on joint administration. Such a plan has a decided benefit of utilizing the Gonzales Trust's claims in each case to serve as accepting classes based upon a yet undisclosed settlement. However, given the separate estates there is no basis for such a joint plan.

The Plan as formulated separately classifies the Gonzales Trust's unsecured claim from all other unsecured creditors. There is no justification in the Plan or Disclosure Statement for this classification. If the Trustee is required to utilize two plans and this Court determines that the Gonzales Trust must be classified with other unsecured creditors, Northern Trust's vote takes on crucial importance. *In re Transwest Resort Properties, Inc.*, 881 F.3d 724 (9th Cir. 2018) (impaired accepting class determined on a plan basis, not on a debtor-by-debtor basis) If Northern Trust is allowed to vote its rejection ballot and the Gonzales Trust is classified with other unsecured creditors there would be not impaired accepting class and the Plan could not be confirmed. Accordingly, the issue of Northern Trust's vote is one that will bear directly on confirmation of the Plan.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons set forth herein, the Trustee improperly classifies Northern Trust as an unimpaired creditor. The Trustee's unsupported attempt to claim Northern Trust is unimpaired and thereby disenfranchise a creditor that was likely to object and vote against the Plan is not appropriate or supported. Accordingly, Northern Trust requests the Court allow Northern Trust to vote on the Plan.

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1	Dated: February 25 2021	FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.
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EXHIBIT

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